

H 726

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
ON THE ELECTRONIC VOTING
SYSTEM**

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a brief statement about the use of the electronic voting system.

Members now have been using this new voting system for several days. A sufficient number of Members have spoken to the Chair about its use to demonstrate that there is some general misunderstanding, or lack of understanding, about the safeguards which have been built into this system. The Chair would like to stress two points:

First, when a Member inserts his card in a voting station, he should carefully note whether the blue light—that is the light on the far right of the voting station—goes off momentarily and then illuminates. When this light comes on, and only then, is the mechanism ready to receive the Member's vote. The Member then depresses the appropriate button—yea, nay, or present—before removing his card. When he depresses the button of his choice, that button will also light. It may take a second or two for this voting light to come on. The Member should continue to depress the button until it does illuminate.

Second, having voted in this fashion, a Member can very quickly and simply verify whether or not he is correctly recorded, or is recorded at all, on the roll-call or quorum call then in progress, simply by reinserting his card in the same or any other voting station and observing which button lights. If he has previously voted in the affirmative, for example, the yea button will light to indicate that the computer already has registered his vote.

A Member also can verify his vote by watching the master panel on the wall of the Chamber above the Press Gallery. However, a Member can more accurately check his vote by the procedure just explained.

If a Member has any difficulty with the system, he should of course check with the employees of the House who are positioned at the majority and minority tables next to the monitoring screens.

**CIA SHOULD NOT BE TRAINING
LOCAL POLICE PERSONNEL**

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, on December 17, 1972, there appeared in the New York Times an article that 14 New York City policemen have received training by the CIA. The news story indicated that the training of those New York City policemen involved the handling of information files, sometimes called dossiers, on individuals within the United States.

I was surprised to learn that the CIA was involved in such training of domestic police officers. It is my understanding that they are not authorized by statute, indeed barred by statute, from participating in law enforcement activities in the United States.

I wrote to the Director of the CIA, Richard Helms, asking the following questions:

First. How many police officers from local police departments throughout the country have been similarly trained or received instruction of any kind by the CIA within the last 2 years? Please indicate the number of policemen from each city involved.

Second. Describe the kind of training provided by the CIA to those police officers.

Third. What was the cost involved in the training and who paid for it?

Fourth. Does the CIA intend to continue the program of training local police officers?

Fifth. Finally, pursuant to what section of the law is the CIA training local police officers, and for what purpose is the training provided?

On January 23, 1972 I was advised by phone by John Maury of the CIA of the following: that there was no specific law which authorizes the CIA to undertake the training of local police forces but that the CIA believes that the statute which created LEAA indicates an intent that all Federal agencies should assist in law enforcement and crime prevention efforts in America. He also said that training was provided on request of police departments in about a dozen jurisdictions. I have been asked by the CIA to keep the specific locations confidential because the agency pledged this confidentiality to those police departments. I see no valid reason for such a pledge, however. The very fact that this secrecy is involved makes it even more incumbent that the CIA be prohibited from any training of this nature.

Mr. Maury also advised me that the police training provided by the agency dealt with the handling of explosives and foreign weapons, as well as audio control measure techniques. The latter, he told me, involved the detection of wiretaps and bugs in which foreign interests are involved. He went on to say that the training of New York City Police Department personnel in filing, retrieving, and indexing dossier material did not involve an exchange of information but was limited to how such information should be processed.

Mr. Maury informed me of the CIA's authority, as the agency interprets it, to conduct such briefings. I quote from his letter:

"Regarding the Agency's authority to conduct such briefings, the National Security Act of 1947 (P.L. 80-253, as amended) specifically provides that 'the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions.' We do not consider that the activities in question violate the letter or spirit of these restrictions. In our judgment, they are entirely consistent with the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351, 42 U.S.C.A. 3701 et seq.). In enacting that law it was the declared policy and purpose of Congress 'to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement at every level by national assistance' and to '... encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection and

apprehension of

By the same law Congress also authorized the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to use available services, equipment, personnel and facilities of the Department of Justice and of 'other civilian or military agencies and instrumentalities' of the Federal Government to carry out its function (42 U.S.C.A. 3756)."

I believe that the matter raised in the news story, my letter to the director, and the telephone conversation, is very serious. What are the limits of CIA involvement in matters of this kind? The very fact that the CIA is carefully exempted from the usually required reports to the Congress—indeed its budget is confidential and not accessible to individual Members—poses a great danger. This is especially true if the CIA activities are conducted, not under a specific statute outlining and limiting its jurisdiction, but rather in response to the Agency's own unchecked interpretation of the national interest and of a statute dealing with another agency.

I urge the Government Operations Committee to investigate this matter and make certain that CIA activities, insofar as its involvement in the United States is concerned, is carefully outlined. I have submitted to the Committee the names of the forces referred to above to aid in any investigation it may decide to undertake. Undoubtedly local police forces require upgrading and technical assistance, but surely they could receive assistance from other law enforcement agencies.

I am especially concerned that the CIA is involving itself in the handling of dossier material maintained by local law enforcement agencies. Notwithstanding any assurance that their involvement is limited to the techniques of using the material, I believe it to be a bad precedent that they be involved in any way whatsoever with the handling of such material. Far too many files are being collected by law enforcement agencies on citizens in this country and the involvement of the CIA will encourage that collection.

I am appending the New York Times article on this subject of be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Dec. 17, 1972]
FOURTEEN CITY POLICEMEN GOT CIA TRAINING
(By David Burnham)

Fourteen New York Policemen—including First Deputy Police Commissioner William H. T. Smith and the commander of the department's Intelligence Division—received training from the Central Intelligence Agency in September.

A spokesman for the C.I.A., August Thuermer, confirmed that the 14 New Yorkers had been given training but denied that the agency had regular instruction programs for local police officials.

Mr. Thuermer acknowledged, however, that "there have been a number of occasions when similar courtesies have been extended to police officers from different cities around the country."

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Thuermer said he was not able to determine how many police officials or how many departments had come to the Washington area to receive agency training.

"I doubt very much that they keep that kind of information," he added.

Mr. Thuermer scoffed when asked whether the agency's training of policemen—some of

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